

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China/Southeast Asia

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SUBJECT Increased Power for MAO Tse-tung and Chinese Communist Politburo

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INFO. September - 11 October 1951SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. At a secret meeting of the Political Consultative Conference in September or October 1951, it was decided to entrust to the Chinese Communist Politburo the promulgation of laws pertaining to the declaration of war, to negotiations for peace, and to mobilization. Although the Politburo has had full control of Communist China sovereignty, this new measure enhances its prestige and raises MAO to the position in China which Stalin occupies in the USSR.
2. The Chinese Politburo recently added two units which have no counterparts in the Soviet Politburo. One is the Secretariat Bureau which is composed of members of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) as well as of the Politburo. This is an attempt to transform the RMC into the Secretariat Bureau and further consolidate the power of the Chinese Communist Party. On 15 October the Politburo placed one of its secretaries in each of the Communist Party's branch bureaus instead of a Politburo representative as it has done in the past. In this way, the bureau is authorized to exercise the power of the central Communist Party organization, and if the area under a bureau is cut off from the central government because of war, the bureau can act in the emergency independently.
3. The other new unit is the Advisory Group, which consists of members of the Soviet Politburo and representatives of countries in Southeast Asia including Communists and non-Communist members. Although this does not harmonize with the normal Communist Party set-up, it is based on MAO's plan for "cooperation of the leaders' class". Through this organization, MAO can interfere with the central government and party affairs of countries in Southeast Asia.
4. On 11 October HSU Ping (徐冰)³ was named secretary of the Chinese Politburo to be stationed in the South China Sub-Bureau; Major General Ma-ch'i-no-fu (馬齊諾夫) of the Soviet Air Force was named chief adviser; and Ma-li-no (馬里諾夫)⁴, a Soviet, was named assistant adviser. Ma-ch'i-no-fu is stationed in Nanning, where he is working on aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Ma-li-no is in Canton and directs Chinese Communist operations against Taiwan.

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- 25X1A 1. [] Comment. Other information available to this office reported that an amendment was proposed to the Political Consultative Conference which provided that the chairman of the government, as commander-in-chief of the army, would be empowered to control peace negotiations and the mobilization and demobilization of the army. The Chinese Politburo has issued a directive which provides that before a mobilization law is drafted by the Political Consultative Conference, a preparatory order may be substituted to push national defense activities. In an internal emergency the Revolutionary Military Council can authorize the commander-in-chief of the army to promulgate a mobilization order, presumably under the authority of the preparatory order. In an international emergency, the council would be required to secure the consent of the USSR before taking action.
- 25X1A 2. [] Comment. Possibly the difference between a secretary and a representative of the Politburo is that a secretary is empowered to act as the highest Communist Party authority in an emergency, while a representative is not.
- 25X1A 3. [] Comment. Possibly the HSU Ping reported in the Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao of 1 July 1950 as deputy chief of the United Front Activities Department of the Chinese Communist Politburo.
- 25X1A 4. [] Comment. Probably Ma-li-no-fu, a Soviet adviser to the Awangtung Military District. See []
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